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I also have to add that *Gymnogramme triangularis* has just been gathered by me at Empire City, Nevada, growing along with *Woodsia Oregana* and *Cheilanthes myriophylla.*

Salt Lake City, U. T. MARCUS E. JONES.

Dimorphous Flowers of Menyanthes.—The usual form of *Menyanthes trifoliata* here has the stamens about half the length of the projecting style. In 1872, I found a specimen with short style and long stamens. I have looked for it since in the same locality and elsewhere, but have not succeeded in finding it again. Will some one who has collected the plant say whether both forms are common?

St. Stephen, N. B., June, 1882. J. VROOM.

Note on Tricardia.—I have recently gathered at Empire City, Nevada, Mr. Watson's *Tricardia Watsoni*, Torr. Mr. Watson, I believe, found a single specimen at St. George, Utah, and Mr. Parish found one on the Mojave. I was fortunate enough to secure about six specimens of this extremely rare plant. These nine specimens are, I believe, the only ones known.

MARCUS E. JONES.

Botanical Notes.—*Origin of the name Bonpland.*—The *Pharmaceutical Journal* says: "Mrs. Mulhall, in 'Between the Amazons and Andes,' gives a curious account of the origin of the name of the celebrated botanist, Bonpland. Visiting the house of one of his friends at Corrientes, she came across a manuscript in Bonpland's writing, which begins:—'I was born at Rochelle on August 29, 1773. My real name was Amadé Goryand. My father—a physician—intended me for the same profession. It was on account of my great love for plants that he gave me the sobriquet of Bon-plant, which I afterwards adopted instead of my family name.'"

On the Drying of certain Plants.—The difficulty of drying plants belonging to the natural orders *Crassulaceae* and *Orchidaceae*, and some of those belonging to the *Portulacaceae* is well known, and the knowledge of a remedy to prevent the plants from growing in the drying-paper will doubtless be welcome to those who are preparing herbaria. M. C. Lallemand (*Bull. Soc. Bot.*, p. 192) recommends enclosing the plant to be dried for twelve hours in a wide-mouthed bottle or iron box, and submitting it to the vapor of benzine contained in a small vessel enclosed with it. The plant is thus killed, and the drying takes place rapidly when the plant is pressed in botanical drying-paper.

The Mayflower.—The *Magazine of American History*, in two of its recent numbers, has included among its various archaeological and historical notes one pertaining to botany. In the April number, a correspondent makes inquiry as to the origin of the name "Mayflower" as applied to *Epigaea repens*, and in the succeeding number Dr. O. R. Willis has undertaken to give the desired information. We remember that two or three years ago this same question was discussed by various writers, through the columns of the *New England Journal of Education*, some of these taking the ground that the name was derived from that of the vessel which carried the Pilgrim Fathers hitherward, and others connecting it with the name of the month which the plant bears.

The *Epigaea*, by the way, is known in North Carolina as "crocus." This being the case it is pertinent to inquire what the *Crocus* is called in that State.

The Progress of Botany.—The recently distributed Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1880 contains a paper by Prof. W. G. Farlow on the Progress of Botany in 1879 and in 1880. This paper, with similar ones on the progress made in the departments of Astronomy, Geology, Physics, etc., during the same years, forms a continuation of the Annual Record of Science and Industry formerly published by the Messrs. Harper Bros., but discontinued with the volume for 1878.

A forgotten Evolutionist.—In a paper published in the *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles*, and reproduced in the *Revue Scientifique* of May 27th, the distinguished botanist, M. Alph. De Candolle, gives us, along with a very just estimate of the scientific labors of the late Charles R. Darwin, some pleasant reminiscences of his long personal acquaintance with that naturalist.

M. De Candolle reminds us in this paper of an evolutionist, now completely forgotten, whose name and work he made known to Mr. Darwin on the occasion of a visit which he paid the latter in 1880. This old author was Duchesne, whose Natural History of Strawberries was published in 1766, thus antedating by many years those later writings of Lamarck, which have caused that naturalist to be regarded as the foremost modern originator of the theory of the variation of species. Duchesne, says M. De Candolle, "was a horticulturist and professor of natural history ; and his instruction was as varied as solid. The following is the observation of his which is sometimes cited without remarking the originality of the consequences that he deduced from it. Having sown some seeds of the wild wood-strawberry that he had collected about Versailles, he saw, to his great surprise, that the majority of the plants obtained had but a single leaflet instead of the three which usually characterize the leaves of the species. He sowed the seeds of these singular individuals, and they produced the same form, which has since been preserved. Botanists name this new strawberry *Fragaria monophylla.* Duchesne started from this fact, and from others that he had observed, to reason very profoundly on new forms more or less hereditary, and on what may be called species, race or variety. He reckons that many forms designated as species are races, whose origin may be ascertained, or at least presumed, and he lets drop from his pen words that are truly extraordinary for the epoch. Thus, in speaking of the classification of species, genera and families, he says : 'A genealogical order is the only one that Nature indicates, the only one that satisfies the mind ; every other is arbitrary and void of ideas.' He even ventures to give a genealogical tree for the strawberry, constructed from such pedigrees as he knew or presumed. This is what ultra-Darwinians are doing at the present day, with the difference that Duchesne had ascertained one of the pedigrees, while they suppose them all from hypothetical views and more or less disputable reasonings. No one paid any attention to the ideas put forth by Duchesne, and to such a point that a conscientious biographer, who pronounced his eulogy in a public assemblage, omitted them entirely."

Botanical Literature.

British Fresh-Water Algae, exclusive of the Desmideae and Diatomaceae. With colored Plates. By M. C. Cooke, LL.D. London: Williams & Norgate. 1882.

Since the publication, in 1852, of Hassall's History of the British Fresh-Water Algae, a work now classed among rare books, and one seldom obtainable, we believe that no other on this subject has appeared in the English language, if we except Dr. Wood's incomplete monograph, which was published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1872.

All students of these plants, then, both English and American, will welcome the Manual which Dr. Cooke is compiling and publishing under the above title. The first part of the work, which has just reached us, is devoted to the *Palmellaceae*, and consists of twenty-eight octavo pages of descriptions in English, with copious notes and observations, accompanied with eleven excellently colored plates. The second part, which is now in course of preparation, will include the *Protococcaceae* and *Volvocineae*, and this will soon be followed by a third part devoted to the *Zygnemaceae*. The author estimates that it will require about twelve parts to complete the work, and these will be furnished at prices varying with the size. Judging from the comparatively low price of the part before us, the cost of the entire work will prove quite moderate, even at the advertised price; yet Dr. Cooke offers the inducement of a discount of 25 per cent. from the latter to those who subscribe now, each part to be paid for as published.

Flora of Westchester County (N. Y.). By Oliver R. Willis, A.M., Ph. D., 8vo., pamph., pp. 56. New York: Roper & Burdge.

During the half century that has elapsed since the publication by the late Dr. S. B. Mead, in the Reports of the Regents of the University for 1831-'32, of a list of plants found growing in the vicinity of North Salem Academy, nothing has been added to our knowledge of the flora of Westchester County, excepting an occasional note in the BULLETIN; and no one had examined the entire region with a view to making a complete report until Dr. Willis was induced to do so by the Rev. Robert Bolton, the author of the History of Westchester County. It was for this work that the Catalogue was especially prepared, and from this that the reprint before us was taken.

According to the author, there have been detected in the County, up to the present time, 1,142 phaenogams and 46 ferns and their allies. Of the phaenogams, 50 are trees reaching a height of 30 feet and beyond; 34 are trees attaining a height 15 to 30 feet; and 69 are shrubs, all of which are growing without cultivation, and very few of which have been introduced. Of the entire number of plants